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• The whole history of man's social progress demonstrates that the larger the sense of community responsibility the greater is the progress possible to every individual.—*Editorial, Common Sense.*

• The task of preserving and defending freedom requires at times as stern and determined a struggle as the task of achieving freedom, and as firm a faith.—CORDELL HULL, *Secretary of State, at Harvard University.*

• The previous generation in the United States failed to understand that you cannot have a democratic world unless there is an organized peace in which every free nation assumes its part.—RAYMOND GRAM SWING *at Olivet College, Mich.*

• Government cannot operate democratically nationally if it does not function democratically in the smallest unit of society. . . . Chicago's near West Side offers a potentially more important battlefield than the front line trenches of Europe.—*Hull-House Yearbook, 1940.*

• If the American people spent some of the time that they spend sitting by their radios in thinking about the issues of this war and the application of those issues to us, democracy would be safer in this country and in other countries.—FRANK AYDELOTTE, *director of Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton University.*

So They Say

Standing on the corner chewing gum
Along came Nancy and asked for some.
Go away, you beggar.
Go away, you thief.
If you want gum,
Go on relief.

Rope-jumping song, heard in Rogers Park, Chicago. From "Sharps and Flats," Robert Yoder's column in Chicago Daily News.

• According to his record his martial status is married.—*From a social worker's notebook, Indiana Department of Welfare.*

• We do not know how many are unemployed. We can only argue about it.—WILLIAM HODSON, *Commissioner of Welfare, New York City.*

• The chief object, of his [the enemy's] arms and his diplomacy is our free constitution: on nothing in the world is he more bent than on its destruction. And it is in a way natural that he should act thus. For he knows for certain that even if he masters all else, his power will be precarious as long as you remain a democracy.—DEMOSTHENES, *4th century, B. C., to the citizens of Athens who did not heed him.*

• Only liberty for which men are willing to fight is liberty which can or ever could survive.—ARCHIBALD MACLEISH, *Librarian of Congress, to the American Association for Adult Education.*

• One has but to listen to the radio to realize that Americans already know more worthless things than do any other people on the surface of the globe.—HENRY M. WRISTIN, *president Brown University.*

• The one thing we cannot afford as a people is national disunity—as the richest nation on the face of the earth, we can afford almost anything else.—MILO PERKINS, *director of marketing, U. S. Department of Agriculture.*

• The difference between democracy and totalitarianism is that the democrat thinks that the government is made by and for Adam and Eve, while the totalitarian thinks Adam and Eve are made by the government and for it.—STRUTHERS BURT *in The Forum.*

• It isn't crimes of the violent type that threaten to ruin America. Our greatest danger comes from the type of crime that runs all through American business, corroding our social structure, the type that the legal profession makes possible.—AUSTIN H. MACCORMICK, *director, The Osborne Association, New York.*

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SURVEY MIDMONTHLY

AUGUST 1940

VOL. LXXVI NO. 8

When Claims Are Made

BY JOHN J. CORSON

Director, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, Social Security Board

MORE than one hundred thousand individuals are now regularly receiving monthly federal old-age and survivors insurance payments. Within this year payments will go to a half million or more retired workers, their wives and children and the survivors of deceased workers. Because these persons are the beneficiaries of a social insurance program, not the recipients of direct public aid, the questions arise: Does the manner in which their benefits are paid differ from the way in which payments are made under an assistance program? Are the fundamental differences between social insurance and public assistance reflected in the administration of the insurance program?

Into a field office of the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance of the Social Security Board comes an elderly man, whom we will call James Watkins. Let us observe his reception there. Hesitantly, he volunteers the fact that he is out of work, and wants to get his "old-age insurance." The claims interviewer greets him, and then assists him in filling out his application for insurance benefits. The simple, one-page application form calls for:

The applicant's name and account number.
The date and place of his birth.
The name of his last employer(s) and approximate dates of employment.
His wife's maiden name and date of birth.
The names and birth dates of any unmarried children under eighteen.

The last two questions are asked to determine whether he has a wife or a child who may also be entitled to insurance benefits.

A few skillfully put questions bring out this information. Mr. Watkins is informed that some proof of his age will be necessary—a birth certificate, baptismal record, or, if these are not available, perhaps a family bible record, an insurance policy or other documentary evidence established before the adoption of the Social Security Act. The completed application form is checked over carefully, and James Watkins signs it under oath.

Naturally, Mr. Watkins wants to know how much his insurance payments will be. The interviewer explains that the amount depends upon his record of employment in "jobs where he paid Social Security taxes." His monthly benefit will be based upon his average monthly wage in such jobs. From a copy of the wage record on file in the field office, and from Mr. Watkins' statement as to his recent earnings, the interviewer makes an estimate. He also explains that the field office will obtain a statement from Watkins' former employer covering his recent wages, so the claim need not be delayed until the next regular quarterly wage report is received from the employer.

As soon as this statement and Mr. Watkins' proof of age are received, the completed claims file is sent for adjudication to the central offices of the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance. At the end of the month, if everything is in order, James Watkins will receive his first check for monthly insurance benefits.

Of course, it's not always as simple as that. Sometimes the interviewer must inquire diligently to determine whether the applicant may be eligible to receive insurance benefits. Often an applicant does not know his wife's exact age, and must call her or return to the office later. Perhaps he has difficulty in obtaining proof of his own birth date. In such cases the field office interviewer describes carefully the different types and sources of acceptable proof; the interviewer may even prepare letters to public officials for the applicant's signature to obtain acceptable proof of age. Sometimes, too, the interviewer must deal with language barriers, emotional states, faulty memory, or excessive garrulity. Such problems are encountered by every agency dealing directly with large numbers of people, particularly when many of them are aged or bereaved. The salesman, the employment office interviewer, the social worker, the field worker for the social insurance program—each must possess patience, skill and tact.

UNDER THE OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE PROgram, the widow of an insured worker may also be entitled to benefits if she is sixty-five or over, or if she has children of the deceased worker in her care. Suppose a young widow with two children, Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson, is filing a claim. (This name, like all others used here, is fictitious.) The procedure differs little from that in Mr. Watkins' case. The application form which Mrs. Johnson files for her own insurance benefits and those of the children in her care necessarily covers some additional points. It includes a question pertaining to any prior marriages of the late Mr. Johnson, and to the relationship of the surviving

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children. Mrs. Johnson must state whether she was living with her husband when he died, or if not, to provide evidence that he was contributing to her support. She must answer other questions designed to verify her statements, to determine whether she is a "widow" and whether the children fall within the group entitled to benefits under the law.

In addition, Mrs. Johnson must submit her marriage certificate, or some equivalent proof. She must agree to use the children's payments for their benefit. When the claim is completed, the file is sent to the central offices for adjudication. Whether or not Mrs. Johnson and the children are eligible for benefits and if so in what amount depend upon the deceased husband's employment record.

These cases are illustrative of the great majority of claims for old-age and survivors insurance benefits. Of some 200,000 claims for monthly benefits thus far received, almost seventy percent are from aged workers like Mr. Watkins and their aged wives. Approximately eight percent of all claims are from widows of deceased workers, while twenty-two percent of the total are in behalf of the children of deceased workers or aged retired workers. Claims from the aged parents of deceased workers upon whom they are dependent constitute less than one percent of the total.

After a claimant's insurance benefits are approved for payment, then their continuance is almost automatic. For example, the field office interviewer took care to explain to Mr. Watkins that he will continue to receive his benefits every month as long as he lives except in one contingency. If in any month he goes back to work in covered employment—renders services for wages of $15 or more—he loses his benefit payment for that month. When his benefits begin, he receives a post card with which to notify the bureau if he returns to work. If he fails to report such earnings his employer's tax return will furnish an automatic check. When he dies a nation-wide system of reporting by state and local vital statistics registrars will provide evidence of his death.

In the Johnson family, school attendance must be checked as payments to children between sixteen and eighteen are made only if the child is attending school, unless attendance is not feasible. School authorities routinely certify the attendance of the individual child. If Mrs. Johnson should remarry she is expected to send a post card notice to terminate her benefits. Arrangements with postal authorities concerning the delivery of checks, and endorsements on the checks provide safeguards against her possible failure to report.

We are feeling our way in the development of a pattern for the administration of this social insurance system. The comparatively simple procedures described in the foregoing indicate how the bulk of old-age and survivors insurance claims are paid and serviced. Other aspects of our relationships with insurance claimants and beneficiaries are not so simple nor so susceptible to automatic processes. The pattern has not yet taken complete or final form.

Under old-age and survivors insurance the primary factor in determining the right to benefits is the worker's employment record, for under a social insurance program beneficiaries receive payments, specific in amount, toward which they and their employers have contributed. On the other hand, under a public assistance program the primary basis for eligibility is individual need. Need is also a major determinant of the amount paid; and both the amount and the continuing receipt of aid may be affected by changes in the individual's need and also by the availability of public funds for this purpose.

These basic differences between social insurance and public assistance should be clearly reflected in the pattern of administration of the insurance program. The administration of old-age and survivors insurance need seldom, if ever, include evaluation of a beneficiary's financial resources. It need involve an inquiry into the beneficiary's relationship with his or her family or with members of the community, or any other social factor *only* when an insurance payment to the individual entitled to receive it could not otherwise be made. Yet there are situations in which the distinctions may appear to have no practical significance for the persons concerned. Differences between social insurance and public aid become obscured because both serve broad social objectives. Can administration safeguard these objectives effectively and at the same time reflect the basic differences?

Situations in which these differences are most likely to be obscured arise in connection with the small number of cases which necessarily involve consideration of factors regarding the wage earner's family other than his employment record. These are of four types:

Cases of minor children in which neither a parent, near relative nor legal guardian is available to receive the payment.

Cases involving beneficiaries who are in children's institutions, correctional institutions, penal institutions, and hospitals for the mentally or physically ill.

Cases in which eligibility to benefits is dependent on a familial or economic relationship clouded by some unusual situation; for example, a wife to be eligible for benefits, must be "living with" the retiring worker, but may be temporarily or permanently, residing with a daughter.

Cases in which eligibility is dependent on a question relative to the financial resources of the family; for example, a child between the age of sixteen and eighteen, to be eligible for benefits, must be attending school, but family resources may be so inadequate as to make school attendance not "feasible."

Children entitled to insurance benefits fall into two groups: those who are cared for and in the custody of their mother or father; those in whose behalf some person other than the parent applies for benefit payments. The first group includes more than ninety-five percent of all children who are beneficiaries. In such cases, it is *presumed,* unless some fact to the contrary is apparent, that the parent's sworn statement on the claims application is a sufficient guarantee that the payments will be used for the benefit of the children. This presumption seems consistent with the principles of a social insurance program and is essential to its efficient administration. Only when a contradiction of this presumption appears, at the time of filing application or subsequently, is there need for making judgments concerning the relationships of the beneficiaries to others.

Let us look into a field office where John Poletski, twenty-five-year-old son of the deceased worker Stanislas Poletski, is speaking to the manager.

"It ain't right, Mr. Baker. Since my father died, she just lays around the house all day and drinks. She even sends the kids out to the store to buy more liquor. The doctor says she ain't responsible anymore, and he had me take her to the hospital yesterday. They may put her away—but if they don't, things just can't go on the way

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they been. I know she's been drinking up the kids' money, besides her own. They need things, and it just ain't right. Something's got to be done."

At the death of Stanislas Poletski some months earlier, four of John's younger brothers and sisters had become entitled to children's benefits under the survivors insurance program. John's mother, who had the children in her care, had become entitled to widow's insurance payments. She was now receiving not only her own monthly payments, but also, as their natural guardian, those of the children.

John Poletski's complaint that his mother was not using the payments for the benefit of the children brought an investigation by a member of the bureau's staff trained and experienced in social work. To obtain the necessary information two local welfare agencies, the family doctor and John's employer were consulted. The investigation revealed the truth of John's statement and also indicated that the family was in no financial position to bear the expenses involved in appointing a legal guardian for the younger children. Fortunately, the family history showed that John had accepted a large degree of responsibility for the welfare of his brothers and sisters, so that it was possible to make subsequent payments to him as guardian-in-fact.

The Poletski children, rich or poor, were entitled to insurance benefits. The only problem was the determination of the person to whom those benefits should be paid to insure their use for the support of the children. This problem required a social investigation.

When a person other than the parent applies for benefits in behalf of a child, payments are made without question if the applicant is the child's legal guardian. If the applicant is neither the legal guardian nor the parent, factual data must be obtained to ascertain the conditions and circumstances underlying his relationship to the child. Unless these data reveal a relationship in existence prior to the parent's death and one which occasions no substantial basis for questioning, a further social inquiry to determine to whom the payments should be made will be necessary.

There will always be a few cases in which the responsibility of the applicant and his intention and ability to use the payments for the benefit of the child will be questionable. Procedures for handling these cases recently have been worked out after considerable thought and discussion. In such instances the bureau's field representatives will make an investigation. Some cases will require the appointment of a legal guardian after a court determines how the best interests of the child may be served. In these few instances where some social determination must be made, the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance will seek the assistance of state public welfare departments. The report of the welfare agency will be informational and advisory only.

The principles and methods of administration worked out for these children's cases are illustrative of those being followed in the handling of other claims for insurance benefits which call for some social determination. There are times when a public agency must form judgments concerning human relationships to see that the social objectives of its program are fulfilled. Such judgments must be made by the agency administering social insurance so that those who are entitled to payments receive them. In forming judgments it is the part of wisdom to utilize:

First: the techniques that have been developed out of experience in handling similar situations.

Second: the advice and assistance of the established institutions in each local community.

At the same time, it is our intention to build into the developing administrative pattern relationships with claimants and beneficiaries which will express, insofar as possible, the basic characteristics of a social insurance program. This may be difficult in children's cases where the responsibility of the applicant for guardianship is questionable, in the cases of incompetent adults or children who are in institutions and in the few cases where other statutory provisions compel inquiry into family situations. But these are exceptional cases which make up only a very small fraction of the old-age and survivors insurance claims. The great majority of cases involve no investigation and no exercise of judgment as to the method or amount of payment.

Parallels between public assistance and social insurance are significant; far more significant are the fundamental differences. Unless these differences can be effectively embodied in administration, social insurance cannot fulfill the purpose for which it was established—to meet the basic needs for security in a more satisfactory manner than alternative social measures.

Back to the Farmer

NO longer in the position of the cobbler's barefoot daughter, many cotton farmers in the south now have at least enough cotton in their homes to afford them a good night's rest. Transformed into mattresses by their own hands some of the surplus which has kept the farmers too poor to buy manufactured cotton products is finding its way back to them via the Federal Surplus Commodity Corporation's distribution of cotton and cotton ticking to farm families with incomes under $400. The families themselves fluff up the cotton, sew the ticking, stuff one inside the other and give the finished products the kind of beating that newly made mattresses are supposed to have. The work is done in the local schoolhouse or other public building to which the FSCC has sent enough cotton and ticking for at least 120 mattresses, that being the number of eligible families required to apply for the materials before a mattress-making project is authorized.

More ambitious, if less direct, the stamp plan for the distribution of surplus cotton to needy persons through ordinary business channels (see *Survey Midmonthly*, March 1940, page 111) is now in operation in three cities, Memphis, Tenn., Springfield, Mass., Minneapolis, Minn. It is estimated that about 15 cents out of each consumer's dollar spent under the cotton stamp plan reaches the farmer's pocket. The rest, being swallowed up by transportation, cotton mills, garment factories, wholesale and retail stores, is expected to give a big boost to employment. Nearly every area in which the food stamp plan is working has asked for the cotton stamp plan, according to Milo Perkins, president of the FSCC.—K. C.

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It Looks Simple

By GERALDINE FRANCISCO

Goshen County, Wyoming

IF you can imagine a twenty-two-year-old, city-bred girl, fresh out of college, armed solely with such things as the Malthusian theory, the concept of ecology, and the definition of the Babinsky reflex, being sent to do public welfare work in a county whose largest town boasts 3,000 and whose entire living is derived from the soil, then you can imagine the perplexity which faced me on coming to Goshen County, and perhaps understand my writing in case records: "Mr. B's columbine (combine) is mortgaged for $254, but his two-roll (two-row) cultivator is clear." You can understand, too, why my good-natured director chuckled when I asked him how much a cow was worth, and when in all innocence I asked him what a heifer was.

Now, since I have been here two years, I realize that there probably couldn't have been a greener person in the whole county than I was when I arrived on the scene—I, who had felt so sorry for those poor, dumb clients who couldn't even give me the number and street where they lived, but directed me in terms of filling stations, trees, or gates.

Goshen County, one hundred miles long and thirty wide, includes, along with some irrigated farms and many cattle and sheep ranches, a large area as flat as your hand which until ten years ago produced some of the richest dry-land crops in the state. Since that time, what with drought and grasshoppers, the prosperity of the dry-land homesteader has declined steadily. We visit the homes of these folks and see evidence of happier days in a piano, now sadly out of tune; in a tinted photograph of the master and mistress very stylish as to clothes, and in a tinsel-trimmed, rose-colored lampshade, all the rage a decade ago, now worn to shreds. Today we find broken windows plugged with rags, leak-stained ceilings and plaster-cracked walls, barefoot women and children and, worst of all, once independent people having to ask for relief. We can only marvel at the courage with which they return each spring to the fields which absorb their toil but deny them a living.

The pioneer spirit abounds here with the heritage of old Fort Laramie, the Oregon Trail, Jim Bridger, the famous trapper and guide, and Buffalo Bill. In nearly all the homes are relics reminiscent of a glorious history. It is not uncommon to find a whole family, from the aged grandfather to the six-year-old grandson, equally interested in collections of Indian arrowheads. Some envied few have old coins, French, English, or American, picked up along the old trail or near the fort. An old spur, a wagonwheel, a piece of sword, or the butt of an old rifle believed to have been used by the old sturdies, is carefully treasured.

The Farm Security Administration has helped many of the farmers with loans and subsistence grants. It is assumed that it is better to "rehabilitate" them on the farms, where they do not have to pay rent and can raise some of their food, than to have them come into town and go on WPA. But we wonder, after so many years of drought, what there is to rehabilitate them for in their present locations.

WPA is limited to those who derive the major share of their living from work other than farming or farm labor. A great many men are employed during the three-months' season at the Holly Sugar Factory, but this comprises most of their private employment and for the rest of the year WPA is their only recourse. Others on WPA are railroad section hands, building and construction workers, and common laborers.

The County Welfare Department is responsible, under the supervision of the State Department of Public Welfare, for the direct administration of aid to the blind, which we have had since 1935; for old age assistance and aid to dependent children, started in 1936, and for general relief. In addition, the department acts as "clearing agency" for the entire county, in that it refers persons to the WPA, the FSA, the public health nurse, and assists in seeing that some plan is formulated for each needy case, regardless of what category it falls into. The average case load in Goshen County for social security and general relief cases is 278, with the director doing case work for a third of the load and the case worker responsible for the rest.

THOSE living in large cities, where social work has been established for years with special agencies to deal with each type of difficulty, are likely to consider work in this setting dull and unfruitful. It is anything but that. Our facilities are relatively restricted, and there is some confusion in the minds of our people as to the purpose and limitations of this new thing—social service, but challenge is something we have plenty of. We may be short on social service techniques, and many of the ideas introduced by the Social Security Act may seem pretty high falutin' to us, but we have no lack of neighborliness, and no lack of opportunity to do what I believe is called interpretation, meaning to explain individually just why things are done the way they are. People here do not accept anything without knowing the reason for it. They know personally the men they vote for and they demand to know just exactly what becomes of the taxes they pay. You have to know your P's and Q's in this county, and you can't use fancy words in explaining what you are doing and why. It's all a face-to-face relationship, and it makes for democracy.

When I first came to work in Goshen County, I had to learn, among other things, the art of opening auto gates. I had an awful time with them. It is curious that such an apparently simple thing took such a long time to learn. But finally, through a long process of trial and error, I have become quite efficient. I just press my shoulder hard to the gate post and at the same time hug the fence post, and in no time the wire loop snaps off and the gate is open.

I think social work is a lot like opening gates. It looks simple but it takes a lot of learning how.

SURVEY MIDMONTHLY *will welcome, from workers "at the grass roots," brief accounts such as Miss Francisco's of the setting in which they function.*

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Relief's Ugly Duckling

BY BENJAMIN GLASSBERG

Superintendent, Department of Public Assistance, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin

THE ugly duckling of current relief criticism is the person unlucky enough to have missed the categories of aid in which the federal government participates. Although the number of "senior citizens" receiving old age assistance has jumped in four years from roughly 200,000 to 1,900,000, and now exceeds the number of persons receiving direct relief, little criticism is directed toward them. Even people on WPA get by with no more serious criticism than somewhat threadbare wise-cracks. It is the "reliefer," dependent for the most part on local funds, who catches the brunt of the tax-payers' irritation with the high cost of relief. The rise of "little WPA's," often little more than work-for-relief programs, is one indication of a growing belief that "reliefers who won't work ought to be made to work." Another indication is a growing tendency to discourage relief applicants and recipients by publishing their names in local newspapers. The idea thus to shame people off relief by advertising their plight is not new. It is mandatory in certain New England states where the "pauper" tradition persists. Relief rolls have continued to rise in those states, as elsewhere.

But now other communities without the rock-ribbed New England tradition are edging toward the practice as a means of getting people off relief. Waukesha, Wis., recently made the attempt with rather interesting local repercussions. In late January the Common Council voted, eight to six, to publish every month the names of all relief recipients. The majority held that there could be no reasonable objection to the plan since the names of delinquent tax-payers were published regularly. The council's decision brought about prompt and heated controversy in the community. Critics of the council asserted that publication of names violated common decency, would degrade relief recipients in the eyes of the public, and would break down the efforts of the city relief department to build up or maintain the morale of its "clients." The Waukesha Trades and Labor Council went on record against the council's decision and petitioned it to reconsider. The Waukesha *Daily Freeman* offered its columns as a forum for public opinion, and many letters pro and con were published.

The press of the state, including such papers as the *Manitowoc Herald Times*, the *Watertown Times*, and the *Sheboygan Press*, joined in the denunciation with general agreement that most persons on relief want nothing better than an opportunity to be self-supporting; that it is wrong to indict a large group of persons because some few may be dishonest; that there is nothing gained by publicly humiliating persons on relief and in making their children ashamed to meet their fellows because their parents are out of work. Strangely enough, however, the *Milwaukee Journal*, one of the most widely read papers in the state put itself on the side of the Waukesha Common Council. In a lengthy editorial it held that: "In fairness to taxpayers who have had to assume the burden of relief, *something* ought to be done to provide an added check and to encourage those struggling to keep their independence or to regain it." The editor went on to explain that:

Publishing names, it seems to us, might indeed be a heavy blow to the sensitive, but the sensitive have already weathered similar blows. They shrank from applying for relief in the first place, but yielded. They were confronted by a system which gave them what they wanted to eat whether they liked it or not, but they adjusted to it. They are aghast at the idea that their names may appear in a published list, but if need be they will get used to that, too.

In short, the unemployed have been kicked around so much that they hardly should object to one kick more.

The Waukesha Council soon found that it could not stand the gaff and a week after the original action it voted, fourteen to one, to refer the resolution back to a special relief committee for further study. It probably will not be revived. To a group of citizens who crowded into the council at that meeting, the mayor explained that aldermen who voted for publication should not be judged too harshly, that the city's relief load had doubled in the last year.

The danger of such ill-advised attempts as this to deal with the relief problem was illustrated when immediately after Waukesha raised the issue of publication, the Racine County Board of Supervisors adopted, over the opposition of city members, a resolution that the names of all persons receiving relief in that county should be supplied to supervisors for their use as a means of obtaining men for farm work. Although the lists are supposed to be held in confidence by the supervisors, no penalty is provided for violation of this rule.

BALANCING Racine's action was the announcement from Beaver Dam that after an experiment of a year and a half, publication of names had been abandoned on November 1, 1938. No good had resulted from it, said the aldermen, and printing costs were excessive. Since then a list of all persons on relief and the amount they receive has been filed monthly in the city clerk's office, where it can be inspected by anyone interested. "However," said the city clerk, "very few people ever ask to see it, usually the same five or six every month."

In contrast with the idea—not peculiar to Wisconsin—that publishing names is "doing something" about relief, is the amendment to the Social Security Act, adopted by Congress last August, designed to protect from publicity recipients of aid under the categories. The amendment stipulates that, effective July 1, 1941, state plans for old age assistance, aid to dependent children and aid to the blind must "provide safeguards which restrict the use or disclosure of information concerning applicants and recipients to purposes directly connected with the administration . . ."

If it is considered desirable to protect from publicity the aged, the blind and children in need of assistance, by what reasoning should such protection be denied persons in need of direct relief? Are they less honest, less sensitive to humiliation? Are their children different from the children of those who "fit" the ADC category? Is the fact that, as the *Milwaukee Journal* said, they have "adjusted" to "similar blows" any reason for inflicting a new one?"

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"A Lovely Summer"

PALO ALTO PUBLIC LIBRARY READING ROOM

BY ELIZABETH CONOVER

Excerpts from the Diary of a Student Volunteer

EVERY year the American Friends Service Committee brings to Philadelphia for a summer in settlement work some twenty or thirty young people carefully selected from a list of applicants in colleges and universities all over the country. These volunteers receive maintenance only—no salaries. The following impressions of the experience are from last summer's diary of a student from the Middlewest.

June 21—So this is Philadelphia! A great and fair city 'tis said, although I haven't seen much yet to uphold that reputation. The "trolley" (our plain "streetcar") took me to the settlement house, not at all prepossessing in appearance, located in a neighborhood even less so.

June 22—Life in a settlement house is quite different from what I expected. There's more fun. The people are interesting, but they all have unpronounceable names. . . . Never in all my life have I seen so many different nationalities and types. . . . Today I walked uptown and back, and for blocks I didn't see a white person—a novel experience for a girl from the Middlewest who has known few people who are not of German, English, or Scotch-Irish stock. . . . I heard a saleswoman tell a Negro girl she looked cute in a hat.

June 23—Philadelphia is old and very dingy, its streets narrow, rough, and dirty. I wouldn't call it beautiful, but it certainly is fascinating. In every block you bump into historic landmarks, quaint little shops, and unusual bits of architecture. Hereabouts pushcarts fill the streets, selling anything from pretzels to fresh garden flowers. And horses! . . .

June 25—At last, after three days in the City of Brotherly Love, I've met my first Quakers. They're tops!

June 28—Just back from a visit to the settlement camp, twenty-five miles out from the city, where I'm to go soon as a counselor. It is really an old estate, the original buildings done over, with the aid of electricity and running water, into a reasonably comfortable camp. The house, built in 1792, is huge, full of unexpected stairways and old furniture. A copper-lined walnut bathtub ought to be in a museum.

June 29—It's fun to listen in on eastern conversations. People here seem to take great pains to put even insignificant detail into the most important-sounding phrases. . . . And they have the most extraordinary ideas about the Middlewest.

July 11—Whew! My first day in camp and I've just got all the kids to bed. We've certainly started off with a bang. . . . There are nearly thirty campers—boys and girls from eight to sixteen. We counselors are seven. . . .

July 14—After the past three days I guess I can stand anything. At first I kept wondering whatever made me think I could handle a job like this, but now I feel quite sane and almost normal again. Thirty children have more pep than I was counting on. . . . I participate in all kinds of sports, and take them on nature hikes—nature study being merely incidental, of course.

July 16—We had a treasure hunt last night as the climax of our day, with a hayride for the younger children—only it wasn't in a hayrack but in a wagon, and it wasn't hay but straw. The poor horse was too tired to be coaxed out of an amble. . . . Anyway, it was a thrill for kids who spend most of their lives dodging "machines." In spite of my explanations, Nicky insisted on calling it a "haystack ride."

July 18—Back in "Phila." . . . Our American Friends Service Committee meetings are most interesting and informative. We've visited the worst slum areas of the city, inspected the public housing project, made a trip to the correctional school, Sleighton Farm, and had a glimpse into the workings of the Inter-Agency Council. . . . The question that most frequently comes up in our discussions is the difference between case and group work, and the importance of each in the settlement.

July 21—Camp again. "Doggie roasts" here are quite an affair—complicated, too. It's a real job to see that each of thirty kids gets exactly his share of the provender, neither more nor less.

July 25—The canteen has been doing more than the usual amount of business this week. The children are allowed only 3 cents worth of candy a day, but there has been a heavy run on picture postcards and stamps. My banking system would be the envy of Wall Street.

August 2—We AFSCers went through the Eastern State Penitentiary today—a depressing experience. . . . It seems that the underlying cause of almost all crime is economic and that if it ever is to be wiped out people must learn to live contentedly within their budgets. Well, if they have budgets. . . .

August 3—Pete got his lip split open on the swing today—the only casualty we've had all summer—not counting ivy poisoning, mosquito bites and one bee sting.

August 5—Our confab last night concerned the qualifications of a good social worker, and the joys and sorrows of the profession in general. . . . We decided that it was a great field for people of high intelligence, moral courage, strong physique, and a never-failing sense of humor. . . .

August 7—We hiked over to the lake this afternoon, bringing our supper along to eat on the beach. Then the kids all had a moonlight swim before going home—in the bus, thank goodness.

August 11—Our mothers' camp began yesterday. The group ranges from the teen-age mother of one-year-old Tommy, to the grandmother of little Pepe. The idea is for the mothers to get a rest from home duties, though it seems to me they bring a good many along.

August 13—A campfire is the traditional ending to each day here. The best campfire programs we've had are the Indian pantomimes, drawn from the Hiawatha story with the children doing the characterizations.

August 15—This is rest hour, and at the present moment all seven of my little cherubs are sleeping. . . . They don't always sleep, but with a good deal of persuasion I manage to keep them on the beds and relatively speechless until rest hour is over . . . . and then I'm speechless—with relief.

August 16—I don't mind buttering rolls for my seven little sunbeams, or cutting their meat and vegetables into "tiny bites." Leaping to reach Marie before she dips the salt cellar in her glass of milk is merely a matter of timing. But persuading Sammy to eat is a real problem. He develops sudden attacks of stomachache at mealtime, which invariably vanish when dessert comes on the table. I wonder if I ever was like that.

August 18—Every night when I put the unenthusiastic Sammy to bed I sing all the proper bedtime songs I know, especially the Brahms lullaby, but without any great success in getting him quiet. Tonight I inadvertently began singing "The Beer-Barrel Polka." Sammy immediately shushed up and went to sleep. It sounds all wrong for "Beer-Barrel Polka" to win where Brahms failed—but there it is!

August 20—The last day at camp. . . . I've liked the East, and I'm really sorry to leave. People have been friendly, and very kind. It's been a lovely summer.

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Here in Washington . . . By Rilla Schroeder

PAVING the way for the early evacuation of children from threatened Britain the House Committee on Foreign Affairs has reported favorably the Hennings bill amending the Neutrality Act to permit "mercy" ships carrying the American flag to enter the war zones. Chairman Bloom has indicated that he will go before the Rules Committee immediately and ask for a rule permitting him to bring the bill up on the House floor as soon as possible.

Washington Press-Photo
RILLA SCHROEDER

The bill requires that a safe conduct be obtained for the "mercy" ships from the countries named in the proclamation, in other words the warring powers. The committee added an amendment that all ships must be properly marked and lighted during the voyage. They must travel without convoy.

In light of the fact that all members of Congress have been deluged this past six weeks or more with demands that transportation be furnished children awaiting evacuation from England, the Hennings bill's prospects on the floor would seem to be bright. Senator Glass has introduced a similar measure and the Senate committee has indicated a willingness to follow the House committee's example and give the proposal immediate consideration.

Chairman Bloom and members of his committee insisted upon the safe conduct clause although Representative Hennings was willing to waive it. Witnesses at the hearing, however, were not so enthusiastic over this particular provision in the bill and the chances are that an effort will be made to eliminate it on the floor. A safe conduct pledge, witnesses pointed out, will be difficult to obtain and the delay may prove fatal to the scheme.

The State Department has relaxed its regulations on visitors' visas for these children. Two hundred thousand families, it is understood, have asked that their children be removed from Great Britain to a place of safety. The bill does not specify "British" children and a number of Belgian, Dutch and French children, now in the British Isles, will be included.

The Committee on Immigration and Naturalization has a number of bills pending before it softening the immigration restrictions for refugee children. The necessity for such legislation, however, no longer exists since the majority of the children will be here only for "the duration" and it is visitors, not immigration, visas that they will want.

THE CONSCRIPTION BILL HAS BEEN stopped short in the Senate Military Affairs Committee by the President's request for permission to call the National Guard to duty. The guard bill will be given right of way and further discussion of the "draft" measure postponed. However, the job guarantee amendment tacked on by the Senate committee will be in the bill if and when it is reported. This amendment, which its sponsors believe answers many objections to the "draft" proposal, provides that employers engaged in interstate commerce must rehire employes after their army training or be held guilty of an unfair labor practice. Government workers, called to military duty, will be granted extended leave of absence and their jobs held for them until their return.

IN THE MIDST OF THE EXCITEMENT over the more spectacular angles of the defense program Harriet Elliott, consumers representative on the National Defense Advisory Commission, has been going steadily ahead pulling the health and welfare part of the program into shape. A coordinating committee has been named to insure the cooperation of the four governmental agencies most concerned. The committee includes Surgeon General Thomas Parran, public health and medical problems; Katharine Lenroot, chief of the Children's Bureau, child welfare; Arthur Altmeyer, chairman of the Social Security Board, social security and welfare; and M. L. Wilson, director of the extension service, Department of Agriculture, nutrition. The work of this committee, according to Commissioner Elliott, will be to "emphasize the importance of maintaining and improving the standards of health and welfare to the end that American citizens may be physically prepared for whatever responsibilities they may face on the defense program."

THE "LITTLE HATCH ACT" HAVING been passed by both House and Senate and signed by the President, the job of enforcing it has been given to Jack Q. Cannon by the Civil Service Commission. Mr. Cannon, a native of Utah, has been a member of the commission's examining staff for some years. A new job, assistant chief examiner, was created for him but no new division of enforcement is being contemplated at present.

Federal agencies with large field staffs and state and local departments were delighted when Congress decided that the act should be enforced by the Civil Service Commission. No one has contemplated the job with any degree of satisfaction. Nearly 300,000 state employes will be affected and many of them will be resentful. Politics, back in the states, is every man's vocation and duly cherished. A long list of instructions is being prepared by Mr. Cannon and will be distributed widely among state and local governmental agencies. It is expected that the rules will follow closely those which have applied heretofore to Civil Service employes.

Chairman Ramspeck of the House Civil Service Committee amended the bill to give the commission power to subpoena the attendance and testimony of witnesses, necessary "teeth" for the proper enforcement of the act but a power that the commission has not in the past enjoyed.

An attempt to attach the Geyer anti-poll tax bill as a rider to the Hatch measure was turned down on a point of order, the chair holding that the proposed rider was not germane to the bill. Representative Geyer on July 25th introduced a resolution calling upon the Rules Committee to grant a rule for consideration of his bill. The House Judiciary Committee, to which the bill was referred, has so far failed to act and Chairman Sumners has indicated no intention of doing anything with it this Congress. Hearings were held by a sub-committee earlier this year but the sub-committee did not report. The resolution, if favorably reported by the Rules Committee which is unlikely, would bring the bill to the floor for a vote. If no action is taken by the committee within seven legislative days Mr. Geyer plans to file a petition for its discharge which, if he obtains the necessary 218 signatures, would serve the same purpose.

ONE OF THE LESS PUBLICIZED PIECES of legislation passed by the House during the hectic days just before the Chicago convention was HR 10101, outlawing the interstate transportation of convict-made goods. A similar bill, S.3550, was passed by the Senate in June. The House bill exempts farm machinery, machinery parts and binder twine. The bills have been sent to conference and an early report is expected. Unquestionably the conference report will be approved.

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The Common Welfare

British Children

THE British government's cessation of all plans for the evacuation of children has not stopped efforts on this side of the Atlantic to bring as many as possible to the safety of American shores. Last month a trickle of children actually arrived, the majority individually sponsored and their passage paid by their own families or friends. Only a few entered in groups, notably the 104 children of Oxford professors who came under the sponsorship of Yale University professors and whose entrance was facilitated through the United States Committee for the Care of European Children [see *Survey Midmonthly,* July 1940].

At this writing the United States Committee has completed arrangements for obtaining "unspecified" visas in order to bring over its first large group—1000 children, "a cross section of British society," to be chosen by the committee's representatives in London. The children probably will arrive in British ships in the regular transatlantic service.

A campaign for $5,000,000 announced by the committee early in July got under way the first of this month. The committee expects eventually to have from 32,000 to 50,000 of Britain's 10,000,000 children under its care, but these expectations are somewhat dependent upon passage of the "mercy ship bill" now pending in Congress. [See page 240.] As the bill stands the ships would be chartered from private funds, some of which presumably would come from the United States Committee.

Youth Congress

THE American Youth Congress was founded in 1934 as a coalition of liberal and radical groups united on a minimal program of opposition to unemployment, war, and fascism. Socialists and communists divided the leadership. By 1938 the socialists were on their way out. They objected to the fervent collective security position of the congress and charged communist domination.

But as the socialists departed, Mrs. Roosevelt stepped in; few people could now believe the allegations of communist control. Until August 1939, the congress had smooth sailing. Mrs. Roosevelt's patronage got it a hearing in Washington, where its constant plumping for the generous American Youth Act had a salutory effect in raising NYA and CCC appropriations.

Difficulties set in after the Nazi-Soviet pact: the congress "line" approximated that of the Communist party in shifting from collective security to isolation. Cries of "Red!" were renewed. The truth was less simple: the communists were in alliance with the CIO-Lewis forces, who were similarly isolationist and anti-Roosevelt. The two groups controlled the AYC. Nevertheless, the bad press severely handicapped the congress's work.

The situation was not bettered at the AYC's sixth convention in July at Lake Geneva, Wis. Gene Tunney's vain attempt to oust the communists stole the headlines from two significant events: the CIO people indicated they were preparing to ditch the communists; the communists hinted at a return to their *ante bellum* advocacy of collective resistance to fascism. Both groups decided to coddle the minuscule pro-Roosevelt, pro-Ally faction led by Joseph P. Lash, former head of the American Student Union. This group received ten out of thirty places on the executive committee, although it could only muster 19 against 384 votes on the floor of the congress. This generous committee representation, coupled with the fact that the resolutions were less isolationist and anti-administration than expected, indicate that the New Dealers in the congress are in a strategic position to take it over next year.

Relief Stigma

ONCE on relief, always a potential "reliefer," the theory adopted by Westchester County, N. Y. relief authorities when they pushed legal proceedings for the removal of the now self-supporting Chirillo family [see *Survey Midmonthly,* February 1940, page 71 and March 1940, page 110] was backed up last month by a decision of the New York State Court of Appeals. The court dismissed an appeal from a lower court's ruling which ordered the Chirillos to return to Ohio whence they came over a year ago. The high court refused to pass on the constitutionality of the section of the State Public Welfare Law under which the county judge had made his ruling, but based its decision on definitions of "residence."

"Deportation" proceedings against the Chirillos were initiated last January because the family asked for relief before it had gained legal settlement. However, before the case came up in the county court the Chirillos had become self-supporting through an increase in the father's shoe repair work and employment obtained by the children. Nevertheless, the legal machinery has ground on regardless of the family's present "state of need." If the family returns to Ohio it again may have to ask for relief until it can become established there. Whether it would prefer to continue to try to "make a go of it" independently in Westchester is not considered. By the implications of the court action a family that accepts relief may forfeit permanently the American prerogative of freedom of movement.

Eastern Migrants

WITH a three-day hearing in New York last month the Tolan Committee began its congressional investigation into the migrant problem throughout the country. [See *Survey Midmonthly,* June 1940, page 200.] Witnesses included the mayor, state relief officials, New York "migrants"—a Puerto Rican dishwasher, a homeless girl from New England, an unemployed Pennsylvania miner. All bore testimony to the fact that the problem of migrants is not confined to the western agricultural states, that much of it is attributable to changes in industry and industrial areas. The committee also heard New Jersey witnesses who told of the exploitation of Negro farm workers brought to their state from the South by labor contractors. Other hearings are scheduled in Montgomery, Ala.; Chicago; Lincoln, Neb.; Oklahoma City; San Francisco; and Los Angeles. By its attitude in the first regional hearing the committee has demonstrated that it really is out to learn all it can about the migratory situation throughout the country.

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The Social Front

Against Crime

PAROLE is in more widespread use in the federal penal system than among the states, according to statistics on prison and reformatory discharges in 1938 recently issued by the U. S. Bureau of the Census. That year 86 percent of the 10,687 felony prisoners discharged from federal institutions were conditionally released. Only 58 percent of the 49,189 releases from state institutions were conditional. Of geographical groups the northeastern states made the greatest use of parole, surpassing the federal government's percentage by one degree. Prisoners from institutions in the south had strings attached to their release less frequently than in any other area, fewer than 25 percent of them having been freed conditionally.

Week-ending—A well-established American tradition, has been given a novel twist in New York state where prisons are opening their doors to regular week-end "guests." An act passed by the last state legislature makes it possible for judges and magistrates to sentence minor law violators to serve broken terms so that they will not have to lose their jobs. The first sentence imposed under the new statute required a stone mason, who had a wife and four children to support, to pay a fine and spent fifteen consecutive Saturdays and Sundays in jail. The city of Rochester has been applying interrupted sentences since 1937 under a special law passed that year to provide a test before the introduction of a state-wide measure.

School Again—Last month New York State resumed the operation of its Central Guard School, shut down for a year for lack of funds. (See *Survey Midmonthly*, March 1940, page 105.) Conducted at Walkill Prison, courses of the present session are entitled: Duties and Functions of Prison Officers; Inmate Behavior and Personality Problems; The Problem of Crime; Penal Treatment; Administration of the Department of Correction; Parole as a Phase of Correctional Treatment; Correction and Penal Laws; Firearms; Tear Gas; First Aid; Fire Prevention.

The state's first project in formal training for sheriffs and deputies was sponsored last May by the State Sheriff's Association in cooperation with the Bureau of Public Service Training of the State Education Department. The institute, which took place in Syracuse and lasted for three days, considered the criminal and civil phases of the sheriff's job. Instructors were state and local officials, representatives of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and university professors.

Model Bill—After two years of intensive study of the subject the National Probation Association has issued a proposed act for a state administered adult probation and parole system. Article I would provide for court discretion in the use of probation, a complete investigation by a probation officer prior to the pronouncing of the sentence, authority for the court to modify the conditions of probation or to extend or terminate the probationary period. Article II would establish a non-political probation and parole board of three members to receive remuneration for full-time service. Article III would provide for indeterminate prison sentences not to exceed the legal maximum for the offense committed. Article IV would provide for the consideration for parole of every prisoner, not under sentence of death, after a year's incarceration and at stated intervals, the parole to be ordered "only for the best interest of society, not as an award of clemency." Article V would provide for investigation by the probation and parole board of cases being considered for executive clemency. Article VI would authorize the board to appoint a director of probation and parole trained and experienced in the field or in some form of social work and to prepare competitive examinations for all other positions in the system; and would prohibit political activity on the part of members and employes of the board. Article VII would authorize the board to accept payment for local governments for the performance of its functions and to accept funds and advisory services from the U. S. government and its agencies.

Migrants

ONLY a fraction of the million newcomers to California of the past decade are migratory farm workers according to a report to the National Resources Planning Board from its field office in the region. The report points out that over three-fourths of the migrant families are living in cities, but adds that the magnitude of the population influx has been so great the remainder, who have gone to farm areas, have met with acute distress. Moreover, comparisons between the migration of the previous decade, when the state absorbed nearly 2,000,000 newcomers, show that during the earlier years only six percent of the migrants attempted to go into agriculture.

The report points to the fact that the tremendous development of California since the turn of the century has been due in large part to the constant influx of population from other states, that at the present time the resident population is barely reproducing itself, that the state has the lowest fertility rate in the nation. It quotes figures from the U. S. Department of Commerce showing that while the state's population increased more rapidly than the nation's during the years between 1929 and 1937, the average per capita income of California residents was higher in 1937 in relation to the national average than it was in 1929.

The report lists assets and liabilities of the recent migration to the Pacific coast from the Great Plains. On the "bright" side: the fostering of soil conservation by relieving population pressure from inadequate areas and expediting readjustments in land use; the strengthening of national economy through the transfer of populations from areas of worn-out natural resources to areas of dormant water power, forest and mineral resources; the postponement of population decline on the Pacific coast; the creation of larger markets for manufactured goods in the Far West; the creation of larger demands for durable goods, particularly housing. On the "dark" side are listed immediate difficulties: the need of aid from federal, state and local agencies by migrants in distress; possible adverse effects on wage levels in the west coast states; possible reduction of per capita incomes in states of exodus through excessive loss of population; possible restriction of civil liberties and the undermining of democratic procedures arising from friction between migrants and residents.

Uprooted—Five aspects of the problem of migratory workers are presented in a group of pamphlets, "Uprooted Americans," recently published by the Friendship Press, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York, price 60 cents. "The Genesis of the Exodus," by Benson Y. Landis discusses the origins of the increased mobility of the American people within the last twenty years, finds them in drought, depression, technological unemployment.

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"Youth on the Highways," by Margaret Weddell Brandon names the three general causes for the migration of youth as escape from unsatisfactory home conditions, search for employment, migration of the entire family to improve living conditions. "The Family Pulls Up Stakes," by Grace Sloan Overton discusses the problems of old people who have become migrants in search of a place in the social and economic scene. "The Church Serving the Migrants," by Ethel Prince Miller traces the seasonal course of the migratory farm worker, points out the emotional and economic factors involved in a solution of his problem, finds promise in relief, rehabilitation, resettlement. "Ministering to Shifting Populations," describes efforts being undertaken by various Protestant organizations, notably the Council of Women for Home Missions, to bring religious services and counsel to the vast army of moving Americans who are without community ties. Written for religious groups all five pamphlets present the migratory problem as a challenge to churches and church workers.

Stranded Visitors— Fewer than 250 cases of stranded persons arose from the 30,000,000 visitors to the New York World's Fair last year. All were disposed of by the various social agencies cooperating with the city welfare department's division of shelter care, among them the Juvenile Aid Bureau of the Police Department, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the Traveler's Aid Society. This year the division of shelter care is again assuming responsibility for the return of migrants stranded in New York after a visit to the fair.

Concerning Children

FOLLOW-UP activities of the White House Conference on Children in a Democracy recently have begun to crystallize through the formation of the National Citizens' Committee and the Federal Inter-Agency Committee recommended in the conference program for action. (See *Survey Midmonthly*, February 1940.) The first meeting of the National Citizens' Committee took place recently in New York and was attended by twelve of the twenty-five members appointed by the original nucleus of five. At this meeting officers and executive committee were elected and five standing committees formed, on finance, informational material, national agency programs, emergency and special programs, state programs and state conferences. The work of the latter was given impetus by the formal adoption by the entire committee of a set of suggestions for stimulating the development of state follow-up programs, with the recognition that "the form of organization and the content of the programs will vary greatly from state to state."

The Federal Inter-Agency Committee, whose nucleus was formed last April at a meeting of the heads of twenty-six government agencies, now is representative of thirty-one federal agencies. This committee also recently elected officers and an executive committee and formed standing committees on information service, on information to field services of federal agencies, on state cooperation—the latter to work closely with the corresponding committee of the National Citizens' Committee.

Officers of the National Citizens' Committee include: Marshall Field of New York, chairman; Homer Folks of New York, vice-chairman; Dr. M. O. Bousfield of Chicago, secretary; James West of New York, treasurer. Temporary headquarters have been set up at 105 East 22 Street, New York, with H. Ida Curry serving as acting director.

Officers of the Federal Inter-Agency Committee are: Katharine F. Lenroot, chief of the U. S. Children's Bureau, chairman; Carl C. Taylor of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, vice-chairman; Bess Goodykoontz of the U. S. Office of Education, secretary. Fred K. Hoehler, director of the American Public Welfare Association, is liaison agent for the two committees.

Not For Sale—"Should social service agencies charge adoption fees?" asked one well-established children's agency of the New England Home for Little Wanderers in recent correspondence. The letter pointed out that it did not seem consistent for the agency to request support from a community made up of hard-pressed farmers and wage-earners while the adoptive parents "walked out of the agency with a nice baby in their arms" at no expense to themselves. So opposed was the New England home to the suggestion that it published its objections in its quarterly bulletin, *Little Wanderer's Advocate*. They came under three heads: community misunderstanding resulting in suspicion of the agency's general principles; the possible elimination of valuable homes in the low-income range; the temptation to the worker to make her selection on an economic basis should the organization be in financial difficulties.

Children's Crusade— At the close of school last June American school children had contributed 13,500,000 pennies to help the child victims of warstricken nations through the Children's Crusade for Children. (See *Survey Midmonthly*, February 1940, page 69.) Nationwide in scope the crusade reached into 180,000 one-room and two-room country schools as well as into the large, modern schools of the big cities. Children were asked to contribute from their own allowances rather than to ask their parents for the money, as the crusade's purpose was to impress upon them the contrast between their own security and that of children elsewhere. Every penny raised will go directly to the relief of children made destitute by war.

Older Children— Almost one third of the 131 children placed for adoption last year by the child placing and adoption committee of the New York State Charities Aid Society were over the age of five. This was the result of special efforts to find homes for children who have passed the ages for which there is a heavy demand. Among the forty-three older children placed were eight who had reached their tenth birthdays; two who were nine years old; four, eight years old; eight, seven years old; nine, six years old; twelve, five years old. Many of the children had acquired personality difficulties in broken homes and required special services before they could be placed for adoption.

The Public's Health

FAMILIES of wage earners in American cities spend on an average of $59 a year for health protection according to the U. S. Department of Labor. This amounts to about $16 for each person as compared to the $76 per person which authorities have estimated is the average cost of adequate medical care. Out of the $59 the family spends $13 for a doctor, $11 for a dentist, $10 at a drugstore for medicine, $6 for hospital care and $19 for eye glasses, accident and health insurance, and miscellaneous items.

Statistics compiled by the American Medical Association show that the average cost of hospitalization for 1939 exclusive of first aid and maternal cases was $150 per case—$60 for hospital bill, $60 for physician, $30 for nursing care and medicine. Nearly 10,000,000 persons were hospitalized during the year.

County Program— Those townships, villages, small cities and unincorporated areas which share Cook County, Ill., with the great city of Chicago no longer are to be poor relations as far as health protection is concerned. The recent action of the county Board of Commissioners in welding the outlying districts into a new county health unit functioning under the Cook County Bureau of Public Welfare provides them with a health program rivaling the well-integrated program of the Chicago Board of Health. Prior to

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the formation of the new county unit only a few suburbs, notably Evanston and Wilmette, had good health departments. Others depended upon the twelve nurses of the Cook County Rural Public Health Nursing Service and the part time services of the state sanitary engineer. The new unit has on its staff two additional nurses, a qualified medical health officer, an assistant medical health officer, a statisical record clerk, three sanitary engineers trained in public health, and four sanitary inspectors. Federal, state and county funds are to be pooled in its budget which will include annually: $21,300 available under Title VI of the Social Security Act; $48,536 in county funds; $16,900 from the State Department of Health. After the program gets under way it will receive additional funds from the U. S. Children's Bureau for infant and maternal health work.

War's Companion—That at least one of the apocalyptic riders which accompany war is at its post is apparent from medical reports from England showing a sharp increase in the incidence of syphilis. This disease which had fallen off rapidly in the country since the last war because of the vigilance of health authorities has suddenly appeared in high frequency in rural areas where it has always been a rarity. Its chief victims are very young men who have caught the disease from very young girls thought to be uninfected.

The V. D. Fight — A comprehensive guide to the legal status of venereal disease prevention, "Digest of Laws and Regulations Relating to the Prevention and Control of Syphilis and Gonorrhea in the Forty-eight States and the District of Columbia," compiled under the direction of Bascom Johnson, was published recently by the American Social Hygiene Association; price $5 from the association, 50 West 50 Street, New York. Besides containing resumes of all existing state laws for the regulation of social disease, the book includes maps showing the status and extent of laws requiring premarital and prenatal examinations. It is bound in loose-leaf form so that additional material may be added. . . . During the last three and one half months of 1939 there were 30,468 premarital tests taken in California, 1.7 percent of which showed positive syphilis reactions; the same percentage of positive reactions was found among the 38,651 prenatal tests performed. . . . Since the inauguration of the state venereal disease program in Texas in July 1938 the number of weekly treatments given in local clinics has risen from 2,000 to 30,000. Forty-seven clinics are receiving state aid and cooperating with the State Department of Health. . . . The Pittsburgh Syphilis Control Program has launched a $100,000 drive for funds. The money is to be used for health education in the field of venereal disease, case-finding and the treatment of early syphilis.

New Direction— Unique in the annals of state health programs is the current nutrition study being conducted by the North Carolina State Board of Health in cooperation with the Rockefeller Foundation and the Duke University Medical School. The study was launched on the theory that the basis of sickness prevention is in building the body to resist infection through natural forces. Several families are being placed under seven-day observation in order to determine the immediate effects of specific diets. Individual records are being kept for each family member, who is given a thorough physical examination before a week of supervised food intake. Important conclusions are expected from the comparison of blood analyses before and after the seven-day diet, and it is hoped that the study will point the way toward combatting the sub-clinical dietary diseases which lead to degenerative illnesses.

In Print—The "Michigan Hospital Handbook," by Dorothy Ketcham brings up to date the author's "Michigan Handbook of Hospital Law" which appeared in 1928. The new book was prepared at the request of the Michigan Hospital Association to record the developments of the intervening years which have been marked by an increase in hospital services and contacts resulting from changed economic and social conditions. Like its predecessor, a classic in Michigan Hospitals, it is a compilation of digests of the laws and court decisions affecting hospitals and hospital care. Price $1.50 from University Hospital, Ann Arbor.

Professional

WITH the opening of the fall quarter the New York School of Social Work, pioneer institution for the professional education of social workers, will become an affiliate of Columbia University. Under the affiliation the school will cooperate directly with the university's Department of Social Science, exchanging students when advisable. Its future graduates will receive Master of Science degrees from the university. The school will continue its time-honored association with the Community Service Society and will remain at its present address, 122 East 22 Street, New York.

Rural Training— A special curriculum in social service offered this summer by the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca, N. Y. drew representatives from public and private welfare agencies of eight states as well as several supervisors of the Farm Security Administration. The program included morning courses in rural case work, the family, and rural community organization conducted by faculty members of Cornell University, and afternoon discussions led by representatives of the FSA, the State Charities Aid, the State Department of Social Welfare and Cornell staff members.

Informal Educators—Plans are underway for the establishment of a New England section of the National Association of Leisure Time Educators, similar to the section already existing in the south. The national association, a professional organization of informal education-recreation practitioners, now has a membership of 300. It was formed six years ago to fill the need for an organization covering a cross-section of the various types of informal educators: play leaders, recreation leaders, community organizers, agency administrators, program supervisors, vocational and avocational counselors.

Relief

THE story of relief in Illinois as told by Frank Z. Glick in "The Illinois Emergency Relief Commission," a University of Chicago social service monograph, will have a familiar ring to persons in almost any state who have been closely connected with efforts to meet the hypertrophic relief needs of the past decade. For the Illinois pattern was not unique: attempts at first to meet the needs through private philanthropy by special fund-raising drives; gradual realization that the problem was growing beyond the means of voluntary contribution; reluctance to break away from traditional poor laws laying relief responsibility on the local communities; eleventh hour entrance of the state to save the municipalities from bankruptcy and establishment of a state relief organization on a temporary basis.

But in Illinois the pattern remains unfinished, for that state has not yet followed the modern trend of recognizing the permanent character of relief and continues to operate and finance its relief set-up on an emergency basis. Mr. Glick believes that such recognition is inevitable and presents three broad recommendations for consideration when the time comes. These are: poor law reform involving a clean sweep of the old Elizabethan statutes and the substitution of a modern public welfare law "incorporating dignified terminology, realistic theory and a twentieth century program of social service administration"; state coordination of the various types of public assistance, without submerging the categories, into a division of the public welfare department or a

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separate department of public assistance "to exercise strong supervision over the county administrative units"; reorganization on the local level for county administration of all types of public assistance through county departments of public welfare with personnel employed on a merit system; the sharing of financial responsibility between state and localities, the locality's share in the state aid depending upon its efforts to help itself and its relative need. Price $1 from the University of Chicago Press, Chicago.

Purge—About eighty municipalities in New Jersey last month received formal notice from the new state director of municipal aid (see 2nd column and *Survey Midmonthly,* July 1940, page 228) that they must purge politically active employes from their welfare departments if they expect to share in the state relief funds. The notice, sent out in compliance with the state's "little Hatch act" warned that funds would be withheld from those towns in which there had been any political exploitation of relief recipients since July 1 or in whose welfare departments jobholders of political parties were employed. At this writing officials in Newark where ninety employes of the welfare department are ward political leaders, are seeking interpretation of the act.

Difference—The minimum needs of a family of three require an expenditure of $82.83 per month according to a budget for dependent families contained in a study, "Quantity and Cost Budgets for Four Income Levels," recently issued by the Heller Committee for Research in Social Economics, University of California (price 75 cents.) In California the average monthly relief allowance per family is $24.57.

Stamps in Brooklyn—New York City is to have its first taste of the food stamp plan next month when the program gets under way in Brooklyn, largest of the five boroughs. At the outset benefits of the program will be open only to home relief families, numbering 39,766 in the borough. Instead of establishing the usual stamp vending stations the Department of Welfare will mail the stamps to those families who indicate a desire to join the plan, deducting the value of the orange stamps from relief grants.

Test Case—A friendly mandamus suit to test the constitutionality of the Illinois "Three Year Residence Law" recently was brought before the State Supreme Court. Five Chicago residents, represented by Attorney Charles P. Meagan, challenged the legal rights of the Chicago Relief Administration to discriminate against residents of Illinois who have crossed the city's boundaries during the past three years in attempts to find work, to reduce expenses or otherwise improve their living conditions.

The law was described by Attorney Meagan as "discriminatory and unreasonable," although he did not question the right of the state legislature to set up restrictions on the actions of relief recipients. Ordinarily the judge's decision would not be rendered until the next session of the court, but in view of the hardship this amendment to the Pauper Act is causing, relief officials are hoping for a vacation decision.

People and Things

NEW to the New York World's Fair this year is the exhibit of the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China. Housed in the building used last year by Siam, the "Abmac" devotes half its space to testimony of relief needs in China, half to a "street of shops," displays of Chinese and Tibetan relics, exhibition of Chinese art.

Honored—The Irene Kaufmann settlement in Pittsburgh last month tendered a public reception to Henry Kaufmann, its greatest benefactor (see *Survey Midmonthly,* April 1939, page 121) on the occasion of his eightieth birthday. . . . For "outstanding service to the blind" Adelia M. Hoyt recently received a medal presented annually by M. C. Migel, president of the American Foundation for the Blind. Miss Hoyt was chosen for the award in recognition of her achievements in developing the Braille service of the American Red Cross. . . . Among the recipients of honorary academic degrees last June was Edna McChristie, referee of the girls' department of the Cincinnati Juvenile Court, who was pronounced a doctor of humane letters by the Western College for Women at Oxford, Ohio.

New Jobs—"Principal assistant welfare director" is the title of a position recently created by the District of Columbia Commissioners. First incumbent is Conrad Van Hyning, formerly director of the Children's Service Center of Wyoming Valley, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. . . . Another recently created public service position is New Jersey's "state director of municipal aid" (see *Survey Midmonthly* July 1940, page 228). The state legislature last month elected Charles Erdman, Jr., mayor of the borough of Princeton and member of the Princeton University faculty, to fill the post for a five-year term.

Security Agency—Dr. Will W. Alexander, who recently resigned as administrator of the Farm Security Administration, last month became assistant to the administrator of the Federal Security Agency, responsible for educational and work experience organizations. Three other assistant administrators were appointed at the same time: Mary E. Switzer, responsible for health organization; William M. Galvin (acting), for the Social Security Board; James A. Drain, special assignments. The assistants are charged with liaison duties between the administrator and the agency's constituent establishments.

Chest People—San Antonio's new community chest, which is expected to have its first campaign in the fall, has as its manager, Wayland B. Towner, formerly associate director of the Welfare Federation of the New Jersey Oranges. . . . Back in the chest fold is John D. Wellman, once executive secretary of the New Brunswick, N. J. Community Chest. Mr. Wellman is now executive secretary of the community chest in Portland, Me. . . . Paul Josephson has travelled from Nebraska, where he was executive secretary of the Omaha Council of Social Agencies, to Illinois to take up duties as executive secretary of the Bloomington-Normall Community Chest.

Here and There—In Boston Thomas J. Turley, director of boy's work, South End House, recently was appointed member of the city planning board. . . . Frank W. Herring, executive director of the American Public Works Association, Chicago has obtained a six months leave of absence to go to Washington as assistant director of the National Resources Planning Board, in charge of public works programming. . . . Fowler V. Harper has resigned as general counsel of the Federal Security Agency to return to his duties of professor of law at Indiana University. Succeeding Mr. Harper is Jack B. Tate, associate general counsel.

Deaths

WILLIAM ANDREWS, Lieutenant Colonel of the Salvation Army, in Mount Vernon, N. Y. Forty-five years a member of the army, Colonel Andrews was closely associated with the establishment of its industrial homes, hotels for working men and women, and camps for children.

PAUL D. CRAVATH, New York attorney and for twenty-seven years a member and friend of Survey Associates, in Locust Valley, N. Y. Mr. Cravath was actively associated with the New York Community Service Society, being a member of its board of trustees at the time of his death. For more than thirty years prior to the society's formation he served on the council of its predecessor, the Charity Organization Society.

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Book Reviews

Primitive Religion

PUEBLO INDIAN RELIGION, by Elsie Clews Parsons. University of Chicago Press. 2 vols.; 1213 pages plus index. Price $7.

RELIGION IN PRIMITIVE SOCIETY, by Wilson D. Wallis. Crofts, 388 pages. Price $5. Postpaid by Survey Associates, Inc.

FOR twenty-five years, Mrs. Parsons has been working the rich southwestern ethnology mines, and has published more than sixty articles and books about them, most of them dealing with religion. Her present book covers not only her own research, but practically everything ever published on the subject by other observers as well. There is little need to go back of it, but great need to go ahead from it. Mrs. Parsons shows the way in her juicy three-page appendix, "Research Desirable in Pueblo Culture."

"Pueblo Indian Religion" is a major work which will not be displaced for many years, if ever. It is primarily for reference and will be invaluable to anthropologists and students. Most other people will read only the parts which particularly interest them. The 111-page introductory chapter is an excellent and readable account of pueblo life. There is also a review, town by town, of thirteen of the twenty-eight pueblos.

Throughout the year no day passes in these villages without some religious observance, though most of the ceremonies are not for the visitor to see. The Indian's life is crammed with strange, imaginative ritual, closely woven into his daily work of farming, herding, building, and hunting. Each animal has some special power and importance, each object has something akin to a soul. There is no supreme God; there are thousands of spirits, some powerful, some evil, some cranky, some unimportant. And each society or clan maintains its position in the tribe by its understanding of some particular group of spirits and the ceremonies necessary to propitiate them. Most Indians are members of at least one society; few never take part in any ceremony.

In spite of the proximity of white culture this animistic society is still with us, though not untouched. Mrs. Parsons' final chapters, "Variation and Borrowing," and "Other Processes of Change," are rich and readable accounts of acculturation in the pueblo country.

Professor Wallis's book discusses the place of religion in primitive societies all over the world. Examples are drawn from early Jewish, Christian, and Mohammedan beliefs, as well as from strictly preliterate cultures, to illustrate such aspects of religion as ritual, symbolism, sacred things and places, natural *vs.* supernatural, and life after death. The many absorbing religious anecdotes and sample traits give an impression of religion among primitive people in general without actually describing any single religion. There is little that is new. Professor Wallis offers no philosophy of primitive religion, nor does he dissect other men's theories about it. He is more systematic than R. H. Lowie or Paul Radin in their works on the same subject, but he also is less interesting and his book less significant.

Those who have read Dr. Wallis's "Messiahs: Christian and Pagan," will recall his devotion to strict and sometimes tedious form. The present book is easier reading than that one, and easier than his "Culture and Progress," but few except students will care to plough through it. Bibliography and index are thorough, and there are some good pictures.

New York — ALDEN STEVENS

Tribute to Freud

FREUD AND AN APPRAISAL OF HIS WORK, November 1939 issue of *The American Journal of Sociology*. University of Chicago Press. Price $1, postpaid by Survey Associates, Inc.

ON the death of Sigmund Freud, *the American Journal of Sociology* devoted an entire issue to a symposium on his life and works, a fitting tribute to his monumental contribution to that allied science which benefited most by his endeavors. Future possibilities for psychoanalytic influence on sociology may yet be skyrocketed by pleas for greater cooperation between the two disciplines. Says Burgess, "A final stage in the combination of psychoanalytic and sociological methods remains to be taken, that of cooperative research."

In his contribution to the symposium, Dr. A. A. Brill, Freud's first disciple here, reminisces a bit and shows that, in popularizing and establishing Freud in this country, contacts with non-medical groups were just as important as contacts with medical audiences. He discusses how new concepts of mental disease were forwarded by the Freud school, how "functional neuroses" were explained on a psychogenetic basis, and how the great army of the functionally ill and disabled were the outgrowth of essentially social difficulties.

Karen Horney elaborates still further on this theme in tracing the "character neuroses," no less disabling than the older, dramatic "symptom neuroses," to "psychic disturbances and character trends the sum total of which interfere with the individual's happiness." In her newer approach, social relationships are placed on an equal footing with clinical relationships, the older clinical concepts coordinated with the social background of the neurotic.

A little insight into the various camps of the new psychiatry is offered by Fritz Wittels who gives tongue lashings to those disciples who have failed to contribute anything that was not incorporated into Freud's hypotheses. He stresses what others merely mention, that Freud was ever ready to alter his precepts as findings indicated. There are indications even in this symposium of the feeling of too many people that Freud's hypotheses never changed.

The close tie between sociology and psychoanalysis is eloquently postulated by Gregory Zilboorg in his advice to those who would study and try to understand society and the individuals who constitute it. Even in psychiatry as conceived by Freud, social and biological phenomena conflict and create mental problems. This is the concept stressed by Jelliffe, who shows the social milieu as an important factor in mental abnormalities as they are studied today. All the articles in the symposium stress the effect of our social difficulties on our adjustment, each author in turn pointing out the close connection between social forces and mental abnormalities.

With so many tributes now one wonders why, not so long ago, the Freud doctrine aroused what Havelock Ellis calls such "fiercely opposed reactions." Is there a movement on foot to apotheosize Freud, now that he is dead? The tone of this dedicatory issue of the *Journal of Sociology* would point that way.

In this limited space it is impossible to single out all the excellent features of the brilliant array of articles which this issue of the *Journal* presents. Each author is an outstanding authority equipped to evaluate Freud's influence on his particular field.

I. I. WEISS, M. D.
Division of Medical Care
State Welfare Department,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Change and Growth

CHILDREN FROM SEED TO SAPLINGS, by Mary May Reynolds. McGraw-Hill. 337 pp. Price $2.50, postpaid by Survey Associates, Inc.

THIS is an unusually useful book for guiding adults to an understanding of children. The method of presentation is based upon the author's ten years of experience in teaching women students at Vassar College. In a real sense it is a work book designed for those who wish to study. The author has not attempted to bring together all that is known about the development of children but rather to give an integrated picture of development from the beginning of life through adolescence. For example, in the chapter on the preschool age one finds descriptions of two-year-old and four-year-old

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children with suggestions for further study for more details of the process of change during the intervening time.

Dr. Reynolds really believes that you can learn about children only through observing them directly. She not only says this over and over again but gives many dynamic descriptions of children as she has observed them, with many specific suggestions for further observations by students.

I consider the chapter on the preschool age the best in the book, for here Dr. Reynolds makes these children live as only a few authors have been able to do. The two chapters on children from twelve through seventeen present the point of view of the newer studies of this level of development and avoid some of the misconceptions found in many texts. The selection of illustrative pictures is excellent.

Throughout the book the author emphasizes individual variation in children. This emphasis might have been supported by giving ranges for various measurements such as height and weight at a given age instead of averages. The inclusion of more abundant references to source material might have been useful for those who wish to study further. However, these are minor suggestions; the book is certainly a real addition to child development texts.

Oakland, Calif. LOIS HAYDEN MEEK

History of Social Theory

THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL THOUGHT, by Emory S. Bogardus. Longmans, Green. 564 pp. Price $3.50, postpaid by Survey Associates, Inc.

THIS new version of Professor Bogardus's conception of the development of social thought is, as its author frankly intended, a comprehensive yet balanced epitome and an admirable text for students in the history of social theory.

While it might be suggested that the term "social thought" appears with rather wearisome frequency in the contents, the featuring of outstanding names, locales, and schools, is excellent. It is a well conceived guidebook to a field where formerly the student and the general reader had only works on particular thinkers, subjects, or periods.

Professor Bogardus here has reversed the process which is found in House's "The Range of Social Theory." He sets out the classic theory and then relates it to current concepts, instead of stating, as House does, the basic concepts of today and then exploring their historic origins. No mention is made of Islam, Asoka and Boethius, and only slight mention of social theories as found in constitutions, law codes, declarations of right, and monastic rules, or as revealed in drama and literature generally. In view of its pervasive influence and persistent import, a more considerable treatment and reference to the more critical literature on Christian social thought might have been desirable.

Altogether Professor Bogardus has produced here an excellent and usable text and also a readable introduction to social theory divorced from the modern supercilious attitude toward historic thought.

WILLIAM L. BAILEY
Professor of Sociology
Northwestern University

A Developing Science

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY, by Otto Klineberg. Holt. 570 pp. Price $3, postpaid by Survey Associates, Inc.

THIRTY years ago, when social work was largely a matter of economics, a few prophetic souls thought they had found in social psychology a new guiding star. But for several reasons their prophecies were unfulfilled. The field which might have been tilled by social psychologists was separately cultivated by anthropologists, psychiatrists, sociologists, and psychologists. The early social psychology offered little but casual observations of crowds and publics or unverified speculations about the self and the "group mind."

But today a new kind of social psychology is emerging. Its center of attention—personality in its social setting—is not new. Its methods and data are decidedly new. From the laboratory experiments of psychologists, the field studies of sociologists and anthropologists, and the clinical findings of psychiatrists, men like Klineberg are bringing together data to describe and interpret the development of human personality. While their emphasis is on "the individual in the group situation," they in no wise ignore man's biological organism. "The aim is not merely to arrive at the constants of human nature, but also to indicate the variations in behavior resulting from social and cultural factors." In this venture Klineberg has succeeded as well as anyone could in the present stage of this developing science. His book is interesting, clear, informing, and challenging. He presents both conclusions and supporting evidence; safeguards his generalizations with scientific caution; states their implications with courage and vigor.

STUART A. QUEEN
Washington University

Making the Least of a Handicap

HOW TO HELP YOUR HEARING, by Louise M. Neuschutz. Harper. 179 pp. Price $2.50, postpaid by Survey Associates, Inc.

THE difficulties arising from acquired deafness and the means of coping with them—educational, mechanical, psychological—are here explored. The person whose hearing cannot be improved by medical treatment is advised to study lip reading without delay. He is assured that "the fear that your hearing may grow worse if you learn to read the lips is unfounded."

The author discusses the efficiency of modern electrical hearing devices which should be an essential part of the equipment of the hard of hearing person. Reeducation of residual hearing and exercises for voice improvement are stressed as important factors in his rehabilitation.

Those who face the future with misgivings find guidance in the chapters on careers and study. The handicapped worker is advised to make adjustments before his deafness has progressed to the point where it is a real obstacle. "By making proper adjustment in time, you may even be able to retain your old position." The student learns that the hard of hearing "can compete with a will among hearing students." The chapter devoted to hobbies points out many ways in which one can spend one's time profitably and pleasantly relieved of the strain of listening.

The book brings a helpful message to parents of hard of hearing children, also to our hearing friends, who share the inconvenience of our handicap. Throughout its pages the hard of hearing are reminded that their happiness and success depend largely on their own effort and attitude. "Lack of energy and self-pity are not mental qualities that enable a man to overcome handicaps of any kind."

Readers will not agree with all of the author's statements, nevertheless the volume will be welcomed as a valuable contribution to the literature on hearing problems.

EMMA B. KESSLER
Executive Secretary
Pittsburgh League
for the Hard of Hearing

A New Fashioned Guide

GOOD HEALTH AND BAD MEDICINE: A FAMILY MEDICAL GUIDE, by Harold Aaron, M.D. McBride. 328 pp. Price $3, postpaid by Survey Associates, Inc.

WHILE designed to enlighten consumers concerning methods of protective familial medication, this book tends to confuse rather than to enlighten. In learning what things are not, on the basis of Consumer Union *Reports*, the reader is likely to be made uncertain as to what they are. While the author repeatedly suggests the importance of following advice given by the doctor, he may instigate numerous fears by calling attention to the potential dangers of many things that the doctor might advise. A volume of this type is more reliable than the old-fashioned family guide, but it is not especially valuable in facilitating home treatment, even though it offers excellent exposition concerning a diversity of foods, drugs and cosmetics, with due respect to claims made for them. Good sense, however, lies behind the content, which is presented in very readable form.

New York IRA S. WILE, M.D.

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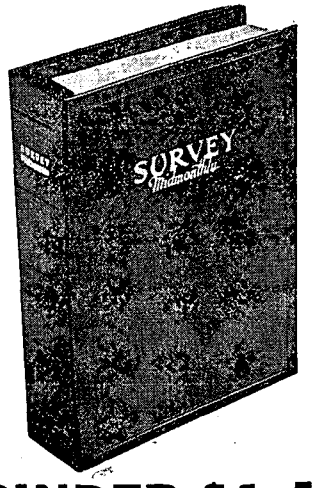

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THE PAMPHLET SHELF

Immigration and Refugees

IMMIGRATION AND THE NATIONAL WELFARE, by Felix S. Cohen. 40 pp. L.I.D. Pamphlet Series. Price 15 cents from the League for Industrial Democracy, 112 East 19 Street, New York.

A refutation of current theories concerning the deleterious effects of immigration, supported liberally by facts and figures.

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF THE REFUGEE. by Gerhart Saenger. 10 pp. Reprinted from the *Contemporary Jewish Record*. Free on request from the American Jewish Committee, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York.

A study of attitudes and traditions which make it difficult for the refugee to adjust to his new life.

SOCIAL PROGRAMS AND SERVICES FOR REFUGEES IN THE PARK WEST NEIGHBORHOOD OF NEW YORK CITY. 15 pp. (mimeographed). A report by the Good Neighbor Committee on the Emigré and the Community, Subcommittee on Social Guidance. On request from the committee, 2 West 64 Street, New York.

An annotated list of services available to refugees in a New York area which contains more than 10,000 of them.

CONCERNING REFUGEE SETTLEMENT IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC. 26 pp. From The Dominican Republic Settlement Association, Inc., Room 1602, 165 Broadway, New York.

Full report of a meeting in New York led by James G. McDonald, chairman of the President's Advisory Committee on Political Refugees, at which the Dominican project was presented and discussed.

Health

INSTITUTIONAL CARE OF THE CHRONICALLY ILL: A REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE ON HOSPITAL CARE OF AMERICAN HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION AND AMERICAN PUBLIC WELFARE ASSOCIATION. 14 pp. Price 15 cents from APWA, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago, Ill.

The extent and nature of the problem. Minimum essentials for buildings, equipment, personnel, policies of administration.

HEALTH SECTION REPORT: WORLD FEDERATION OF EDUCATION ASSOCIATIONS. Price 60 cents from Health Section Secretariat, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Twenty-three papers reviewing school health activities in thirteen countries, which constitute the proceedings of a conference held on shipboard in the course of a "Good Will Cruise" to South America and the Caribbean islands.

THE FIGHT ON CANCER, by Clarence C. Little. Public Affairs Pamphlet No. 38. 31 pp. Price 10 cents from Public Affairs Committee, Inc., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York.

General facts about a public enemy which kills approximately 150,000 persons in the United States every year; the three forms of treatment approved by organized medicine; tabulation and discussion of statistics according to age, most vulnerable parts of the body, sex; how the problem is being met.

TUBERCULOSIS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN ENGLAND, by P. D'Arcy Hart and G. Payling Wright. 165 pp. Price three shillings from the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, London, England.

A study of tuberculosis among young men and women in England, finding a correlation between a retardation in the decline of the tuberculosis death-rate and a slowing down in the improvement of the national standard of living.

Miscellaneous

ADRIFT ON THE LAND, by Paul S. Taylor, 32 pp. Price 10 cents from Public Affairs Committee, Inc., 30 Rockefeller Plaza. New York.

The facts about dislocated agricultural labor presented in the simple graphic style that has characterized the committee's whole series on current social and economic affairs.

DIRECTORY FOR LIBERALS. Published by The Liberal Survey, Washington, D. C. 64 pp. On request from the District of Columbia Cooperative League, 1901 E Street, N. W. Washington.

An annotated list of national associations likely to interest "persons with a liberal and social viewpoint."

SAFEGUARDING OUR CIVIL LIBERTIES, by Robert E. Cushman. 31 pp. Public Affairs Pamphlet No. 43. Price 10 cents from the Public Affairs Committee, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York.

A discussion of the ever-present threats to our civil liberties and the vigilance and understanding necessary to protect them.

THE AWKWARD AGE IN CIVIL SERVICE, by Betsy Knapp. 114 pp. Price 40 cents from the National League of Women Voters, 726 Jackson Pl., Washington, D. C.

The story of political patronage, accompanied by a plea for "militant citizen action" to obtain and maintain merit systems in all branches of the state and federal governments.

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COMMUNITY CHESTS AND COUNCILS, INC., 155 East 44th Street, New York. Information and consultation about cooperative planning and financing of social work through chests and councils of social agencies.

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NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING—50 W. 50th St., New York. Dorothy Deming, R. N., Gen. Dir. Advisory Service, statistics, monthly magazine.

NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION—50 West 50th Street, New York. Dr. Kendall Emerson, managing director. Pamphlets of methods and program for the prevention of tuberculosis. Publications sold and distributed through state associations in every state. American Review of Tuberculosis, medical journal, $8.00 a year; and Monthly Bulletin, house organ, free.

BIRTH CONTROL FEDERATION OF AMERICA—A clearing house cooperating with social workers in referring indigent mothers to medically directed birth control clinics in 42 states, including 22 centers in Greater New York. In areas lacking centers, qualified physicians are available. Phone or write: 501 Madison Avenue, New York City. Wickersham 2-8600. Honorary Chairman, Margaret Sanger. Chairman of the Board, Richard N. Pierson, M.D. General Director, Woodbridge E. Morris, M.D.

THE BIRTH CONTROL CLINICAL RESEARCH BUREAU, 17 West 16th Street; **MARGARET SANGER,** Director; has added evening sessions, Wednesday and Thursday evening from 7 to 9 P.M., for the benefit of mothers who work and cannot come to the Clinic daily from 9 to 4.

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Is your organization listed in the Survey's Directory of Social Organizations? If not — why not? Rates are thirty cents per line.

National Red Cross

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NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK—Jane M. Hoey, President, Washington, D. C.; Howard R. Knight, Secretary, 82 N. High St., Columbus, Ohio. The Conference is an organization to discuss the principles of humanitarian effort and to increase the efficiency of social service agencies. Each year it holds an annual meeting, publishes in permanent form the Proceedings of the meeting, and issues a quarterly Bulletin. The sixty-eighth annual convention of the Conference will be held in Atlantic City, N. J., June 1-7, 1941. Proceedings are sent free of charge to all members upon payment of a membership fee of $5.

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NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE, INC., with its 44 branches improves social conditions of Negroes seeking "not alms, but opportunity" for them. Secures and trains social workers. Investigates conditions of city life as bases for practical work. Publishes OPPORTUNITY, Journal of Negro Life. Solicits gifts. 1133 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

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COUNCIL OF WOMEN FOR HOME MISSIONS—297 Fourth Avenue, New York City. The Inter-Denominational body of 23 women's home mission boards of the United States and Canada uniting in program and financial responsibility for enterprises which they agree to carry, cooperatively; i.e., Christian social service in Migrant labor camps and U.S. Indian schools. President, Mrs. Augustus Trowbridge; Executive Secretary, Edith E. Lowry; Migrant Supervisor, Western Area, Mrs. F. E. Shotwell; Migrant Supervisor, Gulf to Great Lakes Area, Miss Helen White, 1720 Chouteau Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

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NATIONAL COUNCIL OF YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS—347 Madison Avenue, New York City, Eskil C. Carlson, President; John E. Manley, General Secretary. A federation of 1123 local associations, through state and area councils, for Christian character education among youth. Meets annually to determine service projects and budget for cooperation with local member organization in program, emphasis and interpretation, fiscal operations, etc. Emphasizes lay-professional cooperation, group and club activity and self-governing programs of physical, social and religious education, public affairs, international education and special cooperative projects, citizenship, etc. Specialized work among transportation, army and navy, student, colored, rural, and certain other groups.

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Professional Education for Social Work

For positions of responsibility in social work, professional education is essential. The following schools constitute the membership of the American Association of Schools of Social Work. Correspondence with individual schools is recommended. For information regarding the Association address the Secretary, Miss Marion Hathway, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Richard K. Conant, *Dean*

BRYN MAWR COLLEGE, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
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University Campus, and 25 Niagara Square
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Department of Social Welfare
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Department of Social Work, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mary Clarke Burnett, *Head of Department*

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School of Social Work, Washington, D. C.
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School of Social Service Administration
Edith Abbott, *Dean*

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Graduate School, Department of Social Work
Florence W. Hutsinpillar, *Director*

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805 Woolworth Building, New York, N. Y.
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1776 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
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Graduate Division of Social Work
E. Franklin Frazier, *Director*

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Training Course for Social Work
Louis E. Evans, *in charge*

STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA, Iowa City, Iowa
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UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, Curriculum
in Social Work, 40 East Ferry Street
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